

The Negro's Friend

HON. W. E. HUMPHREY

There were times in ancient Rome when the oppressed people were forced to look for men, to defend them, who had thoughts of their own and would dare not express them. There are some brave men in Congress who never fail to defend those who are oppressed. The State of Washington, one of the greatest States in the United States honors the men who represent them. There is one in particular, Hon. William E. Humphrey, who has the honor to represent seven counties in the First District of Washington, Republican of Seattle, was born March 31, 1862, near Alamo, Montgomery county, Ind.; was reared on a farm; attended common schools, and graduated from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1887; was admitted to the bar in 1887, and practiced law at Crawfordsville 'till 1893; in 1893 moved to Seattle, Washington, where he has since practiced his profession; in 1898 was elected to the office of corporation counsel of the city of Seattle; was reelected to same office in 1900; was elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, and reelected to the Sixty-first Congress from the newly constituted First District, receiving 39,643 votes, to 21,089 for Charles R. Miller, Democrat, 1,468 for D. Burgess, Socialist and 26 for A. H. Sherwood, Prohibitionist.

With such a record The Bee as well as the people of this country will honor such a man. In a recent speech on the Negro question delivered on the occasion of an Emancipation Anniversary celebration, among other things, Mr. Humphrey said:

"The progress of the Negro race since the emancipation has been the most marvelous in all the annals of the human race. Do you say that this race is lacking in moral and spiritual life? I deny it. Look at their schools and churches. Contrast these with the ignorance and brutality of slavery. Do you say they are lacking in honesty, and their tendency is criminal? I deny it, and point to our jails and penitentiaries.

For, in spite of the fact that they are often not granted a fair and impartial trial, and are often brutally murdered without even a pretense of hearing, yet in proportion to the population they do not furnish as many criminals as the dominant race. Do you say they are indolent and improvident? I deny it and point to our charitable institutions and poor-houses. They do not furnish their proportion of paupers. Do you ask for their politicians and statesmen? I reply they have never been permitted to honestly and fairly participate in the affairs of this government. Do you ask for their orators? I point to Fred Douglass in many particulars the equal of any man that ever pronounced the English language. Do you ask for their philanthropists and great men? I point to Booker T. Washington that stands today the peer of any man living, in any country, of any race. Do you ask for bravery? I point to almost every battle of the Rebellion. I point to San Juan, and ask you to remember how our soldiers went up that hill in the very jaws of death and hell. I ask you to remember that among the bravest of the brave, the foremost fighting fell on that fearful day, that went down in the fierce whirlwind of the charge, that first placed their country's flag in victory on the crest of that bloody slope, were members of the colored race.

For patriotism, loyalty and patience the Negro surpasses that of any people of any nation, of any race, of any time.

When I remember the past of the Negro race, when I remember that prior to Appomattox its whole history was written in blood and tears, that since then it has been subjected to the most unjust and inhuman indignities and outrages; that it has borne these with patience and fortitude unequal in the annals of the human race, and when I remember that during the awful period from 1861 to 1865 this race was ever true

to the flag; that no soldier in Blue ever appealed in vain for aid and assistance to a black face, that thousands of this race sleep today where they fell fighting for the flag; that every field of liberty from Bull Run to Santiago was reddened with Negro blood; when I remember that never has a member of this race been a traitor to his country; then I declare that a race that will fight for the flag as the Negro has done, that will die that this nation might live; that others might be free, then I say he is entitled to all the rights, all the privileges all the protection that this nation can give. I declare that a nation that will not defend its defenders is a disgrace, a blot on the map of the world. I believe that when the declaration of Independence says all men are created free and equal that means what it says. I believe that when the Constitution says that no man shall be disfranchised on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, that it means what it says.

I believe that the word 'white' should not be interpolated, I believe that the word 'black' should not be blotted from its meaning.

Defends The Schools

Defense of Capt. Oyster.

Said Capt. Oyster: "The figures are ridiculous and inaccurate. While I do not mean to go into figures right here. I have some which I can use — at a better time perhaps — to prove that the Commissioners are entirely wrong.

"Let me say right here, though, that I am not so much in love with this work that I will fight to keep my-



CAPT. JAMES F. OYSTER
The Man Who Speaks When He is Right—A Strong Defense of the Schools

self here. But I do resent this charge of extravagance and bad management.

"The schools were once under the Commissioners. Congress took them away from the Commissioners and placed them under a Board of Education. Why did Congress do that? Perhaps the Commissioners think they can run the schools better than any one else.

"I can remember certain school buildings that were in bad condition. The health officer made report after report, saying they were not fit for children.

"Could we get the Commissioners to make repairs? No. When we demanded that something be done, what did the Commissioners do? They hid behind closed doors.

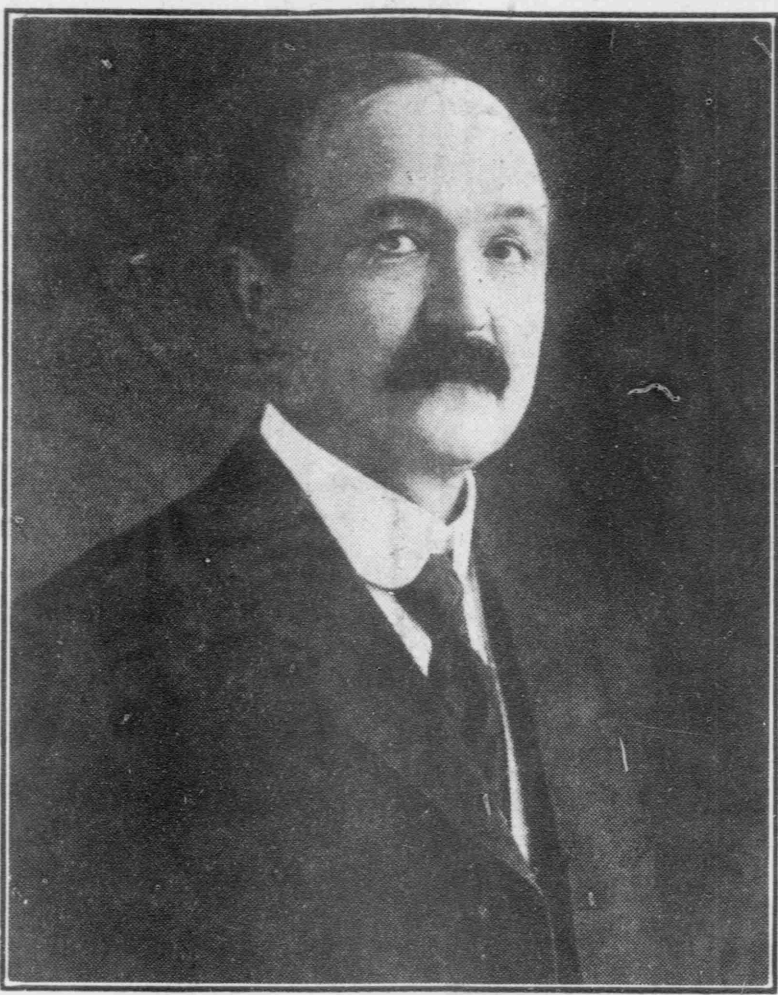
"They were afraid to meet the press. They were afraid to meet the public. Yet for three years we have been trying to get those buildings repaired.

Some "Ridiculous" Plans

"How about the plans of the schools? Some of them are ridiculous. When it came to a good school, like the new Mott building, the plans were drawn by some one outside the District building. Another splendid school building, I have it from one of the Commissioners, was planned well, because the plans were copied.

"How about that new school in Mount Pleasant? The school is four feet under the surface, set in a grade. The entrance is down steps, and yet

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HON. WM. E. HUMPHREY
SEATTLE WASHINGTON



RICHARD SYLVESTER, MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
Who Has Had More Distinguished Honors Than Any Chief in the World
—Honor to the Capital of the Nation.

MAJOR SYLVESTER.

If there is one man under the District government who tries to do his duty, it is Major and Superintendent of Police Richard Sylvester. Major Sylvester has been at the head of the Police Department for a number of years and by his upright methods he has succeeded in being elected to the highest position in the association. His name is written on every tongue upon this civilized globe. His record will be the calcium of light of any nation. He has men to deal with which is a hard task. He has all kind of characters to consider. Every man cannot deal with his fellow man and keep his head at the same time. Some people find fault with the Major. So did the Jews find fault with Christ. No man can please everybody, but when a man does his duty, nothing more can be expected of him.

Capt. Gessford is Major Sylvester's chief lieutenant in the conduct of the Police Department. Capt. Gessford is a man who attends to his business and he sees that everybody else attends to their business.

There are some men who imagine that they can run the Police Department better than the Major. Let it ment better than the Major. So it is with some gutter snips who have an idea that they can run a newspaper.

There is no police department in the world that is better disciplined than the police department of the District of Columbia.

A Great Book

AN ERA OF PROGRESS AND PROMISE

One, if not the greatest books that has ever been published showing the rise and progress of the colored American race. It is the book just published, entitled "An Era of Progress and Promise," W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, Mass. If there has ever been, or if there is now any doubt in the minds of the American people that colored Americans are not progressive, shiftless and worthless, all doubts will be banished if they will purchase a copy of "An Era of Progress and Promise," by W. N. Hartshorn. Every conceivable institution of learning of any standing at all, may be seen in this book. Every man of note, with but one exception, appears in this book.

The title of the book is "An Era of progress and promise," 1863-1910. The author says that the book is the story of the religious, moral and Educational development of the American Negro since his emancipation. Pages 5, 2, entitled the "What and Why of this Book," gives a clear and distinct statement of Mr. Hartshorn's purpose in the publication of this work. Mr. Hartshorn follows with the counsel of some of those he had.

It is followed with the personal view of Mr. Hartshorn.

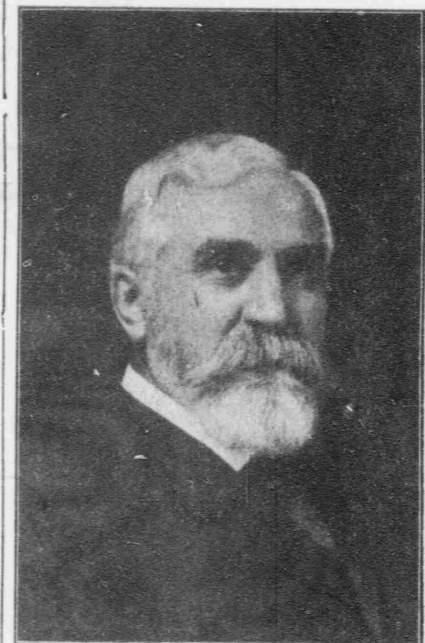
Page 15 gives his opening address at the Clifton Conference, 1908, and

page 16, the reader will find a "Touching and Significant Incident" written by Rev. John Little of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of the Conference. Then follows the story of the Clifton Conference, its formal address, and its findings.

This leads up to the religious and moral educational work among the Negroes in the colleges, universities, seminaries, and other higher grade schools of the South, and the pages from 65 to 368 are devoted to descriptions and illustrations of 259 institutions for the education of the Negro. The list of these schools can be found on pages 369 to 371, inclusive, and the index, to be found on page 568, 576, will indicate where these schools may be found in the book. Readers will notice that the author has tried to tell the story of each of these schools, and has presented all the facts concerning them that are in his possession, or that he may have been able to secure.

Pages 385 to 409, inclusive, are devoted to the thirty-two Negro Bishops of the Methodist Churches, with portraits, sketches, and special articles, etc. Then follow two pages of a fine article by Dr. Frissell of Hampton Institute, of the life and work of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

As an evidence of the labor that was exerted Mr. George W. Penniman, the secretary to the chairman wrote to 200 representatives of the colored race and received replies from 155, a portrait of each and a sketch of his life will be found on the



MR. W. N. HARTSHORN
Author of the New Era Progress and Promise.

pages 413 to 500, inclusive.

There are sketches of 900 graduates from 50 prominent institutions, and the story of Dr. Boyd's work at Nashville; organizations and funds to help the colored American from 1701 to 1910; an article by Booker T. Washington on "The Bible and Negro Education;" and several pages devoted to evidences of growth and progress of the colored American since his Emancipation.

There is one regret The Bee has to express and that is the failure of this great author to secure the history of the National Training School of Durham, N. C. There is no school in the United States that will equal this one when Dr. Shepard completes it. There is no man in the country that is doing anymore for the colored Americans than Dr. Shepard, and The Bee predicts that his school will be one of the greatest monuments in America.

BETHEL LITERARY

Attorney Joseph H. Stewart addressed a small, but appreciative audience last Tuesday evening on the subject of Evolution. The discussion was participated in by Mrs. Murray and Messrs. Malby, Riche, Gorden and Rev. Moore.

The following program was announced for next Tuesday: Address, Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom, of New York, subject "The Negro as a National Business Asset." Solo, Mrs. Lucy A. Blagburn and chorus by the 19th Street Baptist Choir.

The African Miniug and Real Estate Company is offering an unusual opportunity to investors. You should look up their advertisement on page 5.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss G. B. Maxfield

Prof. Alexander Bell, about sixty years ago offered to sell his telephone patents to the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$60,000, it refused, being considered only a toy yet according to reports of the company this same toy has earned \$150,000,000 last year and more than 5,000,000 telephones are in use throughout the country.

It is rumored that Cole and Johnson, in their new play, "Red Moon" will end the season in this city in May, at the Lyceum Theatre.

In twenty-eight minutes the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of N. Y., subscribed \$324,000 to build a new edifice. Of this sum John D. Rockefeller gave half.

According to Dr. J. S. Ames, the noted scientist of Johns Hopkins University, the Halley comet is 14,000,000 miles long and there need be no fear when the earth passes through the tail of the comet, May 18th.

The American Bible Society announces the effort to raise \$500,000 to meet the offer of Mrs. Russell Sage of a similar amount, the whole sum to be perpetually invested as an endowment for the society. The entire amount has been raised.

Col. H. C. Ruckner has been removed from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue of Atlanta, Ga., and a white man, H. S. Jackson, will it is said succeed him. This is the last Negro holding office in Georgia.

Mr. E. T. Barbour, a Negro lawyer in Oklahoma was recently elected special judge of Canadian county by the forty-four members of the El Reno bar.

The Catholic Church proposes to raise for education of the Negroes \$100,000 annually. The edict is however, that the first annual allowance shall be given by the Catholic youth of this country.

It is said over five hundred Democrats, attended the Jefferson Day banquet held at the New Willard, April 13.

For the thirteenth census of the United States, work on which will begin April 15th, 70,000 enumerators have been employed, and the territory to be covered will include the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Alaska, Guam and Hawaii.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of Harry K. Thaw, sailed last Thursday, for Europe to study sculpture. She believes she has talent for the work.

Unveiling of the tablets permanently marking Washington's most prominent historical spots will be one of the features of Independence Day celebration. All historic places will be indicated by bronze or marble tablets.

It is said wealthy Chinese are fond of mechanical instruments and will frequently be seen carrying two or more watches, and wearing foreign glasses.

Sixty-five years ago this month, Prof. Morse and his associates offered to sell his telegraph invention now used in every civilized country, to the government for \$100,000. Today in this country the Morse is capitalized for \$220,000,000.

MINISTERIAL CONTEST

The Bee will start a ministerial contest and will offer three prizes to three of the most popular ministers in the city.

The first prize will a 30-day round trip to Atlantic City and all expenses.

The second prize will be a 15-day trip to Atlantic City and all expenses.

The third prize will be 10-day trip to Atlantic City and all expenses.

GIFT TO TUSKEGEE

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is to receive \$15,000 under the will of the late Mrs. Martha E. Hunt of Somerville, Massachusetts.

When anything unusual is to take place we like to bring to the notice of the people. Remember the welcome recital to Clarence C. White, May 9th, at Met. A. M. E. Church.